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# Violence Against Women Survey

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## Survey Highlights 1993



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# The Daily

Statistics Canada

Thursday, November 18, 1993

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Gouvernement  
Publications



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## THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY

### HIGHLIGHTS

- One-half of all Canadian women have experienced at least one incident of violence since the age of 16
- Almost one-half of women reported violence by men known to them and one-quarter reported violence by a stranger
- One-quarter of all women have experienced violence at the hands of a current or past marital partner (includes common-law unions)
- One-in-six currently married women reported violence by their spouses; one-half of women with previous marriages reported violence by a previous spouse
- More than one-in-ten women who reported violence in a current marriage have at some point felt their lives were in danger
- Six-in-ten Canadian women who walk alone in their own area after dark feel "very" or "somewhat" worried doing so
- Women with violent fathers-in-law are at three times the risk of assault by their partners than are women with non-violent fathers-in-law

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Between February and June, 1993, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey (excluding the Yukon and the Northwest Territories), on behalf of Health Canada, on male violence against women. Approximately 12,300 women 18 years of age and older were interviewed in depth by telephone about their experiences of physical and sexual violence since the age of 16, and about their perceptions of their personal safety.

This is the first national survey of its kind anywhere in the world. Most research in this area reflects the experiences of women who report violent incidents to the police or use the services of shelters and counselling services. This survey went directly to a random sample of women to ask them about their experiences, whether or not they had reported to the police or anyone else. Random selection helps ensure that the women who responded are statistically representative of all Canadian women and that the results can be generalized to the female population at large. Today's *Daily* summarizes the major findings of this survey.

## One-half of women have experienced violence

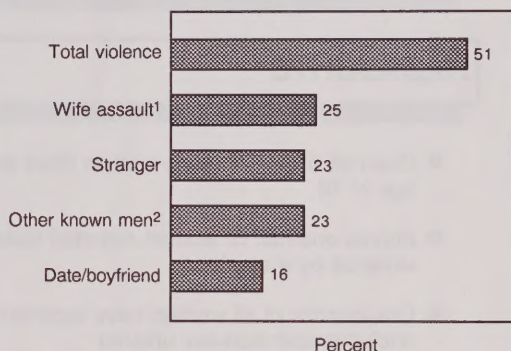
The results of this survey suggest that violence against women is widespread and has serious consequences for victims. One-half (51%) of Canadian women have experienced at least one incident of physical or sexual violence since the age of 16. Twenty-five percent of all women have experienced physical or sexual violence at the hands of a marital partner (marital partners include common-law relationships throughout this report). One-in-five violent incidents reported to this survey were serious enough to result in physical injury.

Only behaviours considered an offence under the Canadian *Criminal Code* were addressed in this survey. A wide range of behaviours are included under the *Criminal Code* as physical and sexual assaults: physical assaults range from threat of imminent attack to attack with serious injury; sexual assaults include unwanted sexual touching up to and including violent sexual attacks with severe injury to the victim (see Boxes for precise definitions). While 34% of women experienced a physical assault, a small minority (5%) experienced threats only. Similarly, 39% of women reported having been sexually assaulted and 15% experienced unwanted sexual touching only. (These figures include violence by spouses).

**Defining Violence** "Violence" in this survey is defined as experiences of physical or sexual assault that are consistent with legal definitions of these offences and could be acted upon by a police officer. Respondents were asked specific questions about physical and sexual assaults they had experienced since the age of 16 by strangers, dates, boyfriends, and other men known to them. Physical and sexual assaults by marital partners are defined as "wife assault" (see following Boxes for definitions).

**Other Statistics on Violence** The Violence Against Women Survey is one of a number of data collection projects funded by Health Canada through the federal government's Family Violence Initiative. Others include a survey of transition houses, and inventories of residential services for battered women and programs for men who batter. Statistics Canada also maintains a number of surveys that contribute to statistics on violence such as the General Social Survey, the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, and the Homicide Survey.

## Proportion of women 18 years and over who have ever experienced violence by relationship to perpetrator, Canada, 1993



<sup>1</sup> Includes common-law unions. The 2.6 million Canadian women who have experienced violence by a marital partner make up 25% of the total population of 10 million women and 29% of the 9 million women who have ever had a marital partner.

<sup>2</sup> Includes friends, acquaintances, neighbours, family members (excluding spouses and dates/boyfriends).

This survey confirms what other research has suggested: that women face the greatest risk of violence from men they know. Almost one-half (45%) of all women experienced violence by men known to them (dates, boyfriends, marital partners, friends, family, neighbours, etc.), while 23% of women experienced violence by a stranger (17% reported violence by both strangers and known men).



**Measuring Sexual Assault** Under the *Criminal Code*, a very broad range of experiences qualify as sexual assault, ranging from unwanted sexual touching to sexual violence resulting in wounding, maiming or endangering the life of the victim. Estimates of sexual assault by men other than spouses were derived through the following two questions:

**Sexual attack**

*"Has a (male stranger, date or boyfriend, other man known to you) ever forced you or attempted to force you into any sexual activity by threatening you, holding you down or hurting you in some way?"*

**Unwanted sexual touching**

*"Has a (male stranger, other man known to you) ever touched you against your will in any sexual way, such as unwanted touching, grabbing, kissing or fondling?"*

Questions about sexual assault in dating relationships were restricted to sexual attacks.

Incidents that met the above criteria were counted as sexual assaults whether or not they also involved physical assault.

The threat of violence is considered so real that fully 60% of women in Canada who walk alone in their area after dark feel worried doing so.

Not only do Canadian women report significant levels of violence, many have been victimized on more than one occasion. This is particularly noticeable in the case of sexual assault. Almost 60% of women who experienced a sexual assault were the targets of more than one such incident. Forty-three percent of those who had experienced a sexual attack, and 57% of those who had experienced unwanted sexual touching, said it happened to them more than once.

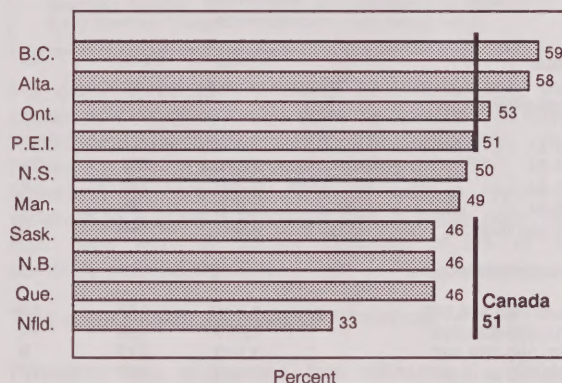
Many women experienced ongoing violence from spouses and live-in partners. Sixty-three percent of women who have been assaulted by a current or past spouse were victimized on more than one occasion, 32% more than ten times.

Witnessing violence in the home very often establishes a pattern of aggressive behaviour. Women who reported having a violent father-in-law were three times as likely (36%) as women with non-violent fathers-in-law (12%) to be assaulted by their partners. According to this survey, children witness the violence against their mothers in four of ten marriages where violence was reported.

The highest rates of violence were reported by women in British Columbia (59%), Alberta (58%) and Ontario (53%). Newfoundland residents reported the lowest rates (33%) while women in the remaining provinces reported rates around the national average (51%).

Generally, women living in large urban centres reported higher rates of violence (54%) than did women living outside large urban areas (46%). However, there were no significant differences in the rates of wife assault for these two groups. (Large urban centres are defined as census metropolitan areas with populations of 100,000 or over.)

**Proportion of women 18 years and over who have ever experienced violence by province, Canada, 1993**



**One-in-ten victimized in the past 12 months**

Ten percent of women experienced violence in the twelve months prior to the survey.

This survey examined the risk of different segments of the female population to violent victimization. Experiences of violence were reported by women from all socio-economic backgrounds. However, the highest 12-month rates of violence were reported by women with household incomes under \$15,000, by young women 18 to 24 years of age, and by those with some post-secondary education.



It should be noted that public tolerance of all forms of violence has changed dramatically in recent years among both men and women. Some of the differences indicated here in the rates of violence by women in various age, income and education categories may be due in part to varying degrees of tolerance, memory recall, or to different levels of willingness to report these experiences to an interviewer.

### Number of women 18 years and over who have experienced violence in the past 12 months by age, household income, and education, Canada, 1993

	Total female population	Total women victimized (past 12 months)	
	No.	No.	%
	<i>Number in thousands</i>		
<b>Total</b>	10,498	1,016	10
<b>Age group</b>			
18-24	1,315	353	27
25-34	2,338	331	14
35-44	2,256	191	8
45-54	1,628	91	6
55 and over	2,961	49	2
<b>Household income</b>			
Less than \$15,000	1,324	166	13
\$15,000-\$29,999	1,860	198	11
\$30,000-\$59,999	3,580	312	9
\$60,000 or more	2,036	197	10
Not stated/Don't know	1,698	142	8
<b>Education</b>			
Less than high school diploma	2,747	207	8
High school diploma	2,805	260	9
Some post secondary education	3,299	401	12
University degree	1,628	148	9

### One-in-four married women assaulted by spouses

Twenty-five percent of all Canadian women have experienced violence at the hands of a current or past marital partner since the age of 16. This figure is even greater if we consider only those women who

**Measuring Physical Assault** Experiences of physical assault by men other than spouses are estimated through responses to two questions:

*"Now, I'm going to ask you some questions about physical attacks you may have had since the age of 16. By this I mean any use of force such as being hit, slapped, kicked, or grabbed to being beaten, knifed, or shot. Has a (male stranger, date or boyfriend, other man known to you) ever physically attacked you?"*

In addition, the *Criminal Code* considers threats of physical violence to be assaults, so long as they are face-to-face and the victim has a reasonable expectation that the action will occur. Responses that satisfy the following condition are counted as physical assaults:

*"The next few questions are about face-to-face threats you may have experienced. By threats I mean any time you have been threatened with physical harm, since you were 16. Has a (male stranger, date or boyfriend, other man known to you) ever threatened to harm you? Did you believe he would do it?"*

have ever been married or lived in a common-law relationship (29%). Fifteen percent of currently married women reported violence by their current spouse; 48% of women with a previous marriage reported violence by a previous spouse. These different rates may reflect the difficulty for many women living with a violent partner to disclose their experiences to an interviewer, the increased risk of violence to many women during separation, or the great numbers of marriages that have ended because of abuse.

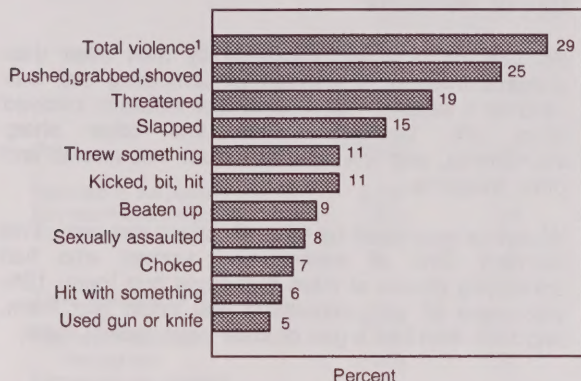
One-fifth (19%) of women who experienced violence by a previous partner reported that the violence occurred following or during separation and, in one-third of these cases, the violence *increased* in severity at the time of separation.

The violence in some marriages does not stop with pregnancy: 21% of women abused by a current or previous partner were assaulted during pregnancy.

The most prevalent form of marital violence was pushing, grabbing or shoving, followed by threats, slapping, throwing objects, kicking, biting and hitting with his fists. A significant number of women also reported being beaten up, sexually assaulted, choked, hit with something, and having a gun or knife used against them.



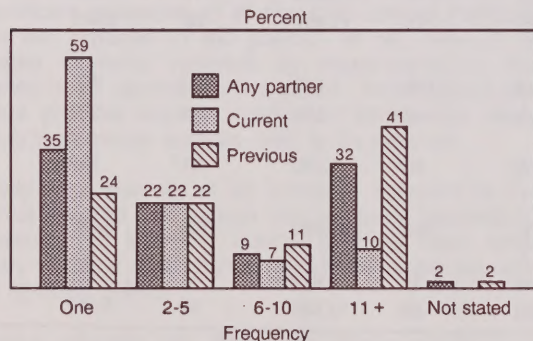
### Proportion of ever-married women 18 years and over by type of violence committed by current or previous partner, Canada, 1993



<sup>1</sup> Figures do not add to 100% because of multiple responses.

Repeated or ongoing abuse was more commonly reported in marriages that had ended. Three-quarters of women who experienced violence by past partners endured repeated assaults, 41% on more than ten occasions. In the case of women abused in current marriages, 39% experienced more than one violent episode, 10% more than ten.

### Proportion of ever-married women 18 years and over who have experienced violence by a marital partner<sup>1</sup> by frequency, Canada, 1993



<sup>1</sup> Includes common-law unions

**Measuring Wife Assault** Violence by spouses is approached using a method derived from the Conflict Tactics Scales<sup>1</sup> in which respondents are asked a series of questions describing violent actions their spouses may have taken against them. This approach offers respondents numerous opportunities to disclose violence and describes specific actions rather than asking a single question about "abuse" or "assaults". Violent actions include the following:

- **threatened to hit you with his fist or anything else that could hurt you**
- **thrown anything at you that could hurt you**
- **pushed, grabbed or shoved you**
- **slapped you**
- **kicked, bit, or hit you with his fist**
- **hit you with something that could hurt you**
- **beat you up**
- **choked you**
- **threatened to or used a gun or knife on you**
- **forced you into any sexual activity when you did not want to by threatening you, holding you down, or hurting you in some way**

<sup>1</sup> Murray A. Straus and Richard J. Gelles, *Physical Violence in American Families: Risk Factors and Adaptions to Violence in 8,145 Families*, Transaction Publishers, New Jersey, 1990.

For one-in-three (34%) victims of wife assault, the abuse or threats of abuse were so serious that they feared for their lives. While this percentage was higher in the case of past marriages (45%), it is important to note that 13% of women reporting violence in a current marriage had at some point felt their lives were in danger (130,000 or 2% of all currently married women).

### The generational cycle of violence

Research has suggested that witnessing violence against one's mother will increase the likelihood that men will be violent toward their spouses. This survey indicates clear support for a theory of a generational cycle of violence. Women with violent fathers-in-law were three times as likely as women with non-violent fathers-in-law to be assaulted by their partners. Given this strong relationship, it should be of some concern that 39% of women in violent marriages reported that their children witnessed the violence against them.

### The role of alcohol

Alcohol was a prominent factor in women's experiences of violence: perpetrators had been drinking in more than 40% of violent incidents. Victims were more likely to report that perpetrators had been drinking in cases involving intimates (dates, boyfriends and marital partners) than in cases involving other known men or strangers.

The rate of wife assault for women currently living with men who drank regularly (at least four times per week) was triple the rate of those whose partners didn't drink at all. Rates were six times as high for women living with men who drank heavily (those who frequently consume five or more drinks at one time).

### Physical and emotional effects of victimization

Eighteen percent of violent incidents were reported to have involved physical injury. A higher proportion of wife assault incidents (45%) resulted in injury than did other sexual or physical assaults.

More than one-quarter (28%) of injuries received medical attention. Injuries inflicted by spouses were twice as likely as others to receive medical treatment (43% compared to approximately 20% of others). Wife assault was also more likely to result in women taking time off from their daily activities as a result of the incident.

In addition to physical injury, nine-in-ten incidents had an emotional effect on the victim. The most commonly reported consequences were anger, becoming more cautious and less trusting, and fear.

### Use of weapons

Six percent of violent incidents by men other than spouses involved a weapon or something that was used as a weapon. One percent of incidents involved guns, 3% involved knives and other sharp instruments, and 2% involved blunt instruments and other weapons.

Weapons were used by 44% of violent spouses. This included 38% of ever-married women who had something thrown at them that could hurt them, 19% who were hit with something that could hurt them, and 16% who had a gun or knife used against them.

### Violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over by type of victimization and whether they were injured, received medical attention or took time off from everyday activities because of the incident, Canada, 1993

	Total violent incidents		Wife assault		Other assaults <sup>1</sup>			
					Sexual assault <sup>2</sup>		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Number in thousands</i>								
Total	20,543	100	2,801	100	13,462	100	4,280	100
With injury	3,685	18	1,253	45	1,466	11	965	23
No injury	16,810	82	1,538	55	11,961	89	3,311	77
Total with injury	3,685	100	1,253	100	1,466	100	965	100
Received medical attention	1,026	28	543	43	276	19	207	21
Did not receive medical attention	2,652	72	706*	56*	1,190*	81*	756	78
Total	20,543	100	2,801	100	13,462	100	4,280	100
Took time off from everyday activities	3,164	15	864	31	1,472	11	828	19
Did not take time off	17,268	84	1,920	69	11,929	89	3,419	80

<sup>1</sup> Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends and other known men.

<sup>2</sup> Approximately 45% of sexual assaults were unwanted sexual touching.

Numbers may not add to total because a small number were "not stated"

\* This version corrects the first printing where these four numbers were printed in the wrong columns.



### Violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over by type of victimization and criminal justice processing, Canada, 1993

	Total violent incidents		Wife assault		Other assaults <sup>1</sup>			
					Sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Number in thousands</i>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,543</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,462</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>100</b>
Reported to the police	2,796	14	727	26	867	6	1,202	28
Not reported to the police	17,571	86	2,056	73	12,491	93	3,025	71
Not stated/Don't know	176	1	19	1	104	1	53	1
<b>Total reported to the police</b>	<b>2,796</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>727</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,202</b>	<b>100</b>
Perpetrator arrested/charges laid	913	33	205	28	297	34	411	34
Perpetrator not arrested/charges not laid	1,671	60	514	71	492	57	666	55
Not stated/Don't know	212	8	8	1	79	9	125	10
<b>Total perpetrator arrested/charges laid</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>100</b>
Perpetrator appeared in court	559	61	162	79	136	46	260	63
Perpetrator did not appear in court	254	28	39	19	--	--	--	--
Not stated/Don't know	100	11	--	--	69	23	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends and other known men.

-- amount too small to be expressed

### Few incidents reported to the police

It is well known that, for a variety of reasons, a significant proportion of all types of criminal incidents are not reported to the police. In all, 14% of all violent incidents reported by respondents to this survey were reported to the police. Wife assault and other physical assaults (26% and 28%) were more likely than sexual assaults (6%) to be reported.

Thirty-three percent of all incidents reported to the police resulted in a charge laid against a perpetrator. Assaults not involving marital partners were more likely to result in a charge (34%) than were assaults by spouses (28%).

Having charges laid does not always result in a perpetrator appearing in court. Charges may be dropped by the police, by the crown attorney or because it is the wish of the victim. According to this

survey, perpetrators of violence against women appeared in court in six-in-ten incidents where charges were laid by the police. Perpetrators of wife assault were more likely than others to appear in court.

This survey did not lend itself to an examination of changes in rates of reporting to the police over time. However, it seems reasonable to expect that changing societal attitudes toward these types of offences, changes in legislation, and improvements in court services may have influenced victims' decisions to report these offences to the police in recent years.

### Few women used support services

In general, the use of social services by women who have experienced violence is fairly low: in only 9% of violent incidents did victims report using the services of a social agency. The percentage was highest in

# Number of women 18 years and over who felt worried in certain situations by age group and situation, Canada, 1993

Situation	Age group													
	Total <sup>1</sup>		18-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65 and over	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Number in thousands</i>														
Walking alone in her area after dark	4,270	60	762	69	1,231	67	1,034	60	590	51	375	54	277	52
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	2,481	76	632	81	703	80	521	79	306	72	180	69	139	51
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	4,144	83	590	83	1,187	88	1,102	86	691	82	360	80	213	62
When home alone in the evening	4,075	39	576	44	1,089	47	911	41	603	38	448	38	447	26

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who are never in these situations.

the case of wife assault: a total of 24% used a social service, 8% contacted and 6% stayed at a transition house (representing 200,000 who have contacted and 150,000 women who have stayed at a transition house). Overall, in 16% of incidents of wife assault, violent partners received counselling for their violent behaviour. Again, the increase in the availability of services for women who have been victimized, and for their partners, may have produced an increase in the percentage of women who have used these services in recent years.

The sources of support on which women relied most heavily were friends and neighbours (51% of incidents) and family (42%). Fewer women told a doctor (9%) or religious leader (2%) about the experience. It is important to note that many women told neither support services, a doctor, clergy, friends, family, nor reported the incident to the police. By this estimation, victims in 22% of violent incidents told no one about the experience prior to disclosing it to an interviewer.

## Six-in-ten women fearful in their own areas

This survey included a series of questions designed to measure women's perceptions of their personal safety in a number of different situations, and steps they take to protect themselves from violent

victimization in their everyday lives. Overall, 83% of women who use parking garages stated that they were "very" or "somewhat" worried when walking alone to their car in a parking garage, 76% were worried when waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark, 60% of women who walk alone after dark in their area were worried about their personal safety while doing so, and 39% of women were worried when at home alone in the evening.

Fearful situations are unavoidable for many women. Forty-two percent of women who were worried about walking alone in their area after dark must do this at least weekly. Three-in-ten women who were worried about waiting for or using public transportation alone after dark, and about walking alone to their car in a parking garage, also must do so at least weekly.

Concern for one's personal safety generally declines with age in each of these situations. For example, 52% of women 65 years of age and over stated that they were "very" or "somewhat" worried walking alone in their area after dark compared to 69% of women 18 to 24 years of age. Women in large urban centres were more likely than women living in small urban centres or rural areas to be concerned for their personal safety, especially in situations involving public transportation and walking alone after dark.



# Number of women 18 years and over who felt worried in certain situations by experiences of violence and situation, Canada, 1993

Situation	No violent incident						At least one incident					
	Total <sup>1</sup>		Worried		Not worried		Total <sup>1</sup>		Worried		Not worried	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<i>Number in thousands</i>												
Walking alone in her area after dark	3,065	100	1,695	55	1,370	45	3,938	100	2,542	65	1,396	35
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	1,293	100	909	70	384	30	1,955	100	1,553	79	402	21
Walking alone to her car in a parking garage	2,108	100	1,663	79	444	21	2,850	100	2,461	86	387	14
When home alone in the evening	4,913	100	1,688	34	3,226	66	5,326	100	2,351	44	2,973	56

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who are never in these situations.

Women living in Newfoundland and Saskatchewan expressed the lowest levels of concern for their personal safety. Alberta and Nova Scotia residents expressed levels of concern somewhat higher than the national average.

**Methodology** This survey was conducted using the Random Digit Dialing method of contacting households. With this method, every household with telephone service had a chance of being selected. Households without telephones could not participate, nor could women who did not speak English or French. Only 1% of the female population of the ten provinces live in households without telephone service; in approximately 3% of the households contacted, there was a non-response due to language.

From the approximately 19,000 eligible households contacted, 12,300 interviews were obtained, a response rate of 64%. Non-response occurred for a variety of reasons including refusals, language, and unavailability of the woman selected for the interview. Most non-response occurred before the respondent was contacted. Among those households where a respondent was contacted (13,500), the response rate was 91%.

Estimates of proportions of the female population of Canada 18 years of age and over produced from this survey are expected to be within 1.2% of the true proportion 19 times out of 20. Estimates of proportions of subpopulations will have wider confidence intervals.

Understandably, women who had experienced violence expressed higher levels of concern for their personal safety in all situations than women who had not experienced violence.

## Self-protection

Respondents to this survey were asked about actions they take for their personal safety. Seventeen percent of Canadian women "always" or "usually" carry something to defend themselves or to alert other people, 31% try to avoid walking past teenage boys or young men, 60% of women who drive check the back seat of the car for intruders before getting in, and 67% lock the car doors while driving alone. Eleven percent of women have taken a self-defence course in order to improve their personal safety.

Violent victimization influences women's decisions to take action to protect themselves. Those who had experienced violence were more likely to state that they "always" took these protective measures than were women who did not report these experiences. In addition, women living in large urban centres were more likely than women living in small urban centres or rural areas to take these precautions to protect themselves.

For more information, contact Holly Johnson, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics (613-951-0599).

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Local calls: (204) 983-4020  
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828  
Fax: 1-204-983-7543

### **Saskatchewan**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Avord Tower, 9th Floor  
2002 Victoria Avenue  
Regina, Saskatchewan  
S4P 0R7  
Local calls: (306) 780-5405  
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828  
Fax: 1-306-780-5403

### **Alberta and the Northwest Territories**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
8th Floor, Park Square  
10001 Bellamy Hill  
Edmonton, Alberta  
T5J 3B6  
Local calls: (403) 495-3027  
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828  
Fax: 1-403-495-5318

### **Southern Alberta**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
First Street Plaza, Room 401  
138-4th Avenue Southeast  
Calgary, Alberta  
T2G 4Z6  
Local calls: (403) 292-4181  
Toll free: 1-800-563-7828  
Fax: 1-403-292-4958

### **British Columbia and the Yukon**

Advisory Services  
Statistics Canada  
Sinclair Centre, Suite 440F  
757 West Hastings Street  
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 3C9  
Local calls: (604) 666-3691  
Toll free: 1-800-663-1551  
Fax: 1-604-666-4863

### **Telecommunications Device for the Hearing Impaired**

Toll free: 1-800-363-7629



# **VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN SURVEY, 1993**

## **SHELF TABLES 1 - 25**

Statistics Canada  
November 1993





Early in 1993, Statistics Canada conducted a national survey on behalf of Health Canada on male violence against women. A total of 12,300 women 18 years of age and older were interviewed in depth by telephone about their experiences of physical and sexual violence since the age of 16, and about their perceptions of their personal safety. The attached data tables complement the release of the highlights of the Violence Against Women Survey in Statistics Canada's publication *The Daily* on November 18, 1993.

Readers are cautioned to be aware of the unit of analysis in each of these tables. Figures referring to the number or rate of "women victimized" refer to estimates of women in the reference population who have ever had certain experiences, report certain perceptions, etc. A "person weight" was applied to these responses since the respondent represents the experiences of all women in the reference population.

Many women who reported violence reported experiencing more than one type of violence and/or more than one aggressor. In these cases, one type was chosen at random for a detailed report. If only one type of violence was reported, the detailed report was completed for that incident. A victimization report was completed for non-spousal incidents while an intimate abuse report was completed for cases of wife assault. These reports were very similar with exception of certain questions specific to wife assault that appear only in the intimate abuse report. Questions in the intimate abuse report refer to all occurrences of violence in the marital relationship; questions in the victimization report refer to the most recent occurrence of that type of violence.

An "incident weight" was applied to responses to these two reports as they represent incidents of the same type experienced by the respondent and by other respondents for whom a different type of incident was selected. Figures referring to the number of "violent incidents" represent all incidents which, because of multiple victimizations, will be higher than the number of women victimized.

It should be noted that the "not stated" category includes both respondents who refused to answer the question and those who indicated that they did not know the answer.

The populations reported in the attached set of tables are as follows:

**All women (n=10,498,000) Tables 4 and 19 to 25**

**All victimized women (n=5,377,000) Tables 1, 3 and 4**

**All ever-married women reporting wife assault (n=2,652,000)  
Tables 2,5,6,7,9,12,15A, 15B**

**All marital partnerships with violence (n=2,801,000) Tables 8,10,16,17**

**All incidents (n=20,544,000) Tables 11,13,14,18**



**Shelf Table 1**

**Number of women 18 years and over who reported non-spousal violence by type of violence and number of occurrences, Canada, 1993**

Number of occurrences	Type of violence <sup>1</sup>									
	Total women victimized		Sexual attack		Sexual touching		Total sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
<b>Total women victimized</b>	<b>4,416</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,134</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,624</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>100</b>
One	1,628	37	1,217	57	1,061	40	1,562	41	1,016	57
Two	871	20	445	21	530	20	776	20	344	19
Three	482	11	187	9	268	10	404	11	126	7
Four or more	1,346	30	267	13	699	27	1,016	26	275	16
Not stated	90	2	—	—	65	2	81	2	—	—

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Women reporting multiple types of violence are counted in more than one column.

**Shelf Table 2**

**Number of ever-married women 18 years and over who reported violence by a marital partner, by number of occurrences, Canada, 1993**

Number of occurrences	Marital partner					
	Ever-married women		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)						
<b>Total women victimized</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
One	922	35	604	59	435	24
2- 5	593	22	224	22	387	22
6-10	242	9	73	7	188	11
11 or more	842	32	103	10	734	41
Not stated	54	2	—	—	38	2

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993



Shelf Table 3

Number of women 18 years and over by rate, type of violence and province, Canada, 1993

Province	Rate				Type of violence (lifetime)					
	12 month rate		Lifetime rate		Wife assault		Other assaults <sup>1</sup>			
							Sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3,841</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>1,768</b>	<b>17</b>
Newfoundland	16	8	68	33	30	14	52	25	19	9
Prince Edward Island	6	12	24	51	10	22	19	39	7	15
Nova Scotia	38	11	174	50	95	27	122	35	59	17
New Brunswick	26	9	126	46	62	23	90	33	35	13
Québec	183	7	1,240	46	599	22	830	31	374	14
Ontario	408	10	2,070	53	972	25	1,499	38	696	18
Manitoba	47	12	200	49	104	26	144	35	57	14
Saskatchewan	32	9	164	46	88	25	112	32	42	12
Alberta	99	11	545	58	277	30	391	42	200	21
British Columbia	161	12	765	59	415	32	582	45	280	22

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends, and other known men.

**Shelf Table 4**  
**Number of women 18 years and over who reported violence by type violence and area of residence, Canada, 1993**

Area of residence	Type of violence¹													
	Total female population				Other assaults²									
			Total women victimized		Wife assault		Sexual attack		Sexual touching		Total sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)														
Total	10,498	100	5,377	51	2,652	25	2,134	20	2,624	25	3,841	37	1,768	17
Large urban centre³	6,306	100	3,429	54	1,606	25	1,362	22	1,703	27	2,477	39	1,196	19
Small urban centre/rural	4,192	100	1,949	46	1,046	25	773	18	921	22	1,364	33	572	14

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Women reporting multiple types of violence are counted in more than one column.

<sup>2</sup> Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends, and other known men.

<sup>3</sup> Large urban centres are defined as census metropolitan areas which have populations of 100,000 or over.



**Shelf Table 5**

**Number of previously-married women 18 years and over who reported violence by a previous partner by occurrence after separation, Canada, 1993**

Time of occurrence	Violent previous marriages	
	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
Occurred after separation	339	19
Did not occur after separation	1,437	81
Not stated	—	—
<b>Total occurred after separation</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>100</b>
Began after separation	27	8
Did not begin after separation	312	92
Not stated	—	—
<b>Total occurred after separation</b>	<b>339</b>	<b>100</b>
Increased after separation	118	35
Did not increase after separation	217	64
Not stated	—	—

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

Shelf Table 6

Number of ever-married women 18 years and over who reported violence during pregnancy by a marital partner, by time of occurrence, Canada, 1993

Time of occurrence	Marital partner					
	Ever-married women		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
Occurred while pregnant	562	21	111	11	458	26
Did not occur while pregnant	2,066	78	900	88	1,308	73
Not stated	24	1	—	—	—	—
<b>Total occurred while pregnant</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>100</b>
Began while pregnant <sup>1</sup>	225	40	52	47	175	38
Did not begin while pregnant	325	58	56	50	274	60
Not stated	—	—	—	—	—	—

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup>Calculated as a percentage of women who stated that the violence happened at a time when they were pregnant.



Shelf Table 7

Number of ever-married women 18 years and over who reported violence by a marital partner, by type of assault, Canada, 1993

Type of assault	Marital partner					
	Ever-married women		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)					
<b>Total<sup>1</sup> wife assault</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>48</b>
<b>Total physical wife assault</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1,742</b>	<b>47</b>
Threatened to hit her with his fist or something else that could hurt her <sup>2</sup>	1,688	19	461	7	1,292	35
Threw something at her that could hurt her	1,018	11	237	4	804	21
Pushed, grabbed or shoved her	2,221	25	819	12	1,500	40
Slapped her	1,359	15	295	4	1,103	30
Kicked, bit or hit her with his fist	955	11	154	2	819	22
Hit her with something that could hurt her	508	6	80	1	434	12
Beat her up	794	9	94	1	716	19
Choked her	607	7	76	1	540	14
Threatened to or used a gun or knife on her	417	5	44	1	379	10
<b>Total sexual wife assault</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>629</b>	<b>17</b>

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Figures may not add to totals because of multiple responses.

<sup>2</sup> A minority of married women (4%) reported experiencing threats of physical violence but no physical or sexual assaults.

**Shelf Table 8**

**Number of marital partnerships with violence, women 18 years and over, by marital partner and whether they feared their lives were in danger, Canada, 1993**

Feared their lives were in danger	Marital partner					
	All partners <sup>1</sup>		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)						
<b>Total marital partnerships with violence</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
Feared their lives were in danger	944	34	137	13	807	45
Did not fear their lives were in danger	1,837	66	866	85	971	55
Not stated	20	1	17	2	2	—

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Women who have experienced violence in both a current and a previous partnership are counted as two partnerships.



**Shelf Table 9**  
**Number of ever-married women 18 years and over by marital partner and whether their fathers<sup>1</sup> or fathers-in-law<sup>2</sup> were violent, Canada, 1993**

Fathers/fathers-in-law violent	Marital partner									
	Current partner					Previous partner				
	Total		Violent		Non-violent		Total		Violent	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
Father was violent	1,099	100	274	25	820	75	767	100	516	67
Father was not violent	5,319	100	688	13	4,629	87	2,750	100	1,192	43
Father-in-law was violent	578	100	208	36	370	64	625	100	481	77
Father-in-law was not violent	5,184	100	624	12	4,557	88	2,308	100	932	40
									1,369	59

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Excludes women who did not have a father present.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes women whose partner did not have a father present.

**Shelf Table 10**

**Number of marital partnerships with violence, women 18 years and over, by marital partner and whether violence was witnessed by children, Canada, 1993**

Witnessed by children	Marital partner					
	All partners <sup>1</sup>		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)					
<b>Total marital partnerships with violence</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
Violence witnessed by children	1,094	39	305	30	788	44
Violence not witnessed by children/no children (at the time)	1,660	59	678	66	982	55
Not stated	47	2	37	4	11	1

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Women who have experienced violence in both a current and a previous partnership are counted as two partnerships.

**Shelf Table 11**

**Number of violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over, by relationship to perpetrator and whether perpetrator had been drinking alcohol, Canada, 1993**

Perpetrator drinking alcohol	Relationship to perpetrator									
	Total		Marital partner		Date/ boyfriend		Other known men		Stranger	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>100</b>
Had been drinking	8,865	43	1,433	51	1,824	51	2,504	41	3,104	38
Had not been drinking <sup>1</sup>	9,304	45	1,317	47	1,638	46	3,189	52	3,160	39
Not stated	2,375	12	51	2	128	4	396	7	1,799	22

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Includes "doesn't drink" in the case of marital partners and grand total.



**Shelf Table 12**

**Number of currently-married women 18 years and over by wife assault in the past 12 months and partner's drinking patterns, Canada, 1993**

Partner's drinking patterns	Currently-married women					
	12 month rates of violence in current marriages		Number without violence in past 12 months		Not stated	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)					
<b>Total currently-married women</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6,374</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Frequency of partner's drinking</b>						
Never in past month <sup>1</sup>	36	2	1,892	97	—	—
Once a week or less	80	3	2,769	97	—	—
2-3 times per week	30	3	917	96	—	—
4 or more times per week	50	6	736	93	—	—
<b>Drinkers who consumed five or more drinks at one time in the past month</b>						
Never	73	3	2,780	97	—	—
1-5 times	58	4	1,277	95	—	—
More than 5 times	19	11	151	89	—	—

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Includes partners that never drink.

**Shelf Table 13**

**Number of violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over, by relationship to perpetrator and emotional effect, Canada, 1993**

Emotional effect	Relationship to perpetrator									
	Total		Marital partner		Date/boyfriend		Other known men		Stranger	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
<b>Total violent incidents</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,590</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,089</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,063</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Total with emotional effects<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>17,668</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>2,372</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>5,037</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>87</b>
Angry	6,539	32	852	30	1,117	31	2,021	33	2,548	32
More cautious/ less trusting	6,090	30	517	18	1,144	32	1,541	25	2,888	36
Fearful	5,212	25	601	21	953	27	1,179	19	2,479	31
Lowered self-esteem	2,097	10	516	18	434	12	554	9	592	7
Ashamed/guilty	2,030	10	272	10	387	11	686	11	686	9
Problems relating to men	2,007	10	284	10	573	16	627	10	523	6
Depressed/ anxious	1,220	6	386	14	226	6	267	4	342	4
Upset/confused/ frustrated	1,046	5	120	4	136	4	407	7	383	5
Shocked/disbelief/ disgusted	924	5	71	3	127	4	297	5	429	5
Increased self-reliance	774	4	269	10	82	2	212	3	212	3
Other <sup>2</sup>	1,071	5	358	13	199	6	244	4	270	3
<b>No emotional effects</b>	<b>2,666</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>12</b>

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Figures may not add to total because of multiple responses.

<sup>2</sup> Includes sleeping problems, hurt, disappointed.

**Shelf Table 14**

**Number of non-spousal violent incidents<sup>1</sup> experienced by women 18 years and over, by type of violence and weapon involved, Canada, 1993**

Weapons present	Type of violence					
	Total		Sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)					
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,743</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>100</b>
Incidents with a weapon	1,049	6	377	3	672	16
Incidents with no weapon	16,607	94	13,025	97	3,582	84
Not stated	86	—	60	—	26	—
<b>Total incidents with a weapon</b>						
Gun	169	1	—	—	115	3
Sharp instrument <sup>2</sup>	515	3	211	2	304	7
Blunt instrument/other <sup>3</sup>	351	2	—	—	241	6

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends and other known men.

<sup>2</sup> Includes knife, letter opener, etc.

<sup>3</sup> Includes bat, stick, tire iron, rope, shovel.



**Shelf Table 15A**

**Number of ever-married women 18 years and over by marital partner and whether a weapon was involved, Canada, 1993**

	Marital partner					
	Ever-married women		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Weapon present						
(Numbers in thousands)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,056</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6,690</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,738</b>	<b>100</b>
At least one incident with a weapon present	1,177	13	268	4	938	25
Incident reported but no weapons present	1,473	16	751	11	842	23
No incident reported	6,292	69	5,581	83	1,872	50
Not stated	114	1	90	1	85	2
<b>Total incidents with a weapon<sup>1</sup></b>						
Threatened or used a gun or knife	417	5	44	1	379	10
Threw something that could hurt her	1,018	11	237	4	804	21
Hit her with something that could hurt her	508	6	80	1	434	12

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Women reporting multiple weapons are counted in more than one category.

**Shelf Table 15B**

**Number of ever-married women 18 years and over who reported violence by marital partner and whether a weapon was involved, Canada, 1993**

	Marital partner					
	Ever-married women		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Weapon present						
(Numbers in thousands)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,652</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
At least one incident with a weapon present	1,177	44	268	26	938	53
Incident reported but no weapons present	1,473	56	752	74	842	47
<b>Total incidents with a weapon<sup>1</sup></b>						
Threatened or used a gun or knife	417	16	44	4	379	21
Threw something that could hurt her	1,018	38	237	23	804	45
Hit her with something that could hurt her	508	19	80	8	434	24

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Women reporting multiple weapons are counted in more than one category.

**Shelf Table 16****Number of marital partnerships with violence, women 18 years and over, who used a transition house, Canada, 1993**

Used a transition house	Marital partnerships	
	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>
Contacted a transition house	217	8
Stayed at a transition house	156	6

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

**Shelf Table 17**

**Number of marital partnerships with violence, women 18 years and over, by marital partner and whether their partner received counselling, Canada, 1993**

Received counselling	Marital partner					
	All partners		Current partner		Previous partner	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)						
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>100</b>
Received counselling	442	16	147	14	295	17
Did not receive counselling	2,220	79	852	84	1,368	77
Not stated	139	5	22	2	117	7

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993



**Shelf Table 18**

**Number of violent incidents experienced by women 18 years and over, by type of violence and who they contacted for help, Canada, 1993**

	Type of violence							
	Total				Other assaults <sup>1</sup>			
					Sexual assault		Physical assault	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)								
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,544</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,801</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>13,463</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>100</b>
Told someone <sup>2</sup>	15,743	77	2,164	77	9,914	74	3,664	86
Social service	1,881	9	683	24	756	6	441	10
Family	8,646	42	1,219	44	5,136	38	2,290	54
Friends/neighbours	10,552	51	1,263	45	6,867	51	2,422	57
Doctor	1,789	9	639	23	763	6	386	9
Minister/priest/clergy	512	2	203	7	203	2	—	—
Police	2,796	14	727	26	867	6	1,202	28
Told no one <sup>3</sup>	4,595	22	615	22	3,395	25	584	14

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Includes assaults by strangers, dates, boyfriends and other known men.

<sup>2</sup> Figures may not add to 100% because of multiple responses.

<sup>3</sup> Told none of the services/persons listed.

**Shelf Table 19A****Number of women 18 years and over by feelings of safety and situation, Canada, 1993**

Situation	Feelings of safety									
	Total female population		Very worried		Somewhat worried		Not at all worried		Never in situation	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)									
Walking alone in her area after dark	10,498	100	592	6	3,678	35	2,794	27	3,433	33
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	10,498	100	709	7	1,772	17	798	8	7,219	69
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	10,498	100	1,353	13	2,792	27	840	8	5,511	53
When home alone in the evening	10,498	100	610	6	3,465	33	6,260	60	161	2

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

**Shelf Table 19B****Number of women 18 years and over who are ever in particular situations by feelings of safety and situation, Canada, 1993**

Situation	Feelings of safety							
	Total population		Very worried		Somewhat worried		Not at all worried	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)							
Walking alone in her area after dark	7,065	100	592	8	3,678	52	2,794	40
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	3,279	100	709	22	1,772	54	798	24
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	4,987	100	1,353	27	2,792	56	840	17
When home alone in the evening	10,337	100	610	6	3,465	34	6,260	61

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

**Shelf Table 20**

**Number of women 18 years and over who are ever in particular situations and feel worried by frequency and situation, Canada, 1993**

Situation	Frequency of being in situation									
	Total population worried		Daily		At least once a week		At least once a month		Less than once a month	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
Walking alone in her area after dark	4,270	100	437	10	1,367	32	1,044	24	1,422	33
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	2,481	100	229	9	559	23	556	22	1,136	46
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	4,144	100	523	13	762	18	1,008	24	1,851	45

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993



**Shelf Table 21**

**Proportion of women 18 years and over who are ever in particular situations and feel worried by area of residence and situation, Canada, 1993**

Situation	Area of residence		
	Total population worried	Large urban centre	Small urban centre/ rural area
	(Percent)		
Walking alone in her area after dark	60	68	49
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	76	79	67
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	83	86	78
When home alone in the evening	39	41	37

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

**Shelf Table 22**  
**Proportion of women 18 years and over who are ever in particular situations and feel worried about their personal safety by province and situation, Canada, 1993**

Situation	Province										
	Total population worried	Newfound- land	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	(Percent)										
Walking alone in her area after dark	60	42	46	59	55	62	64	51	41	60	62
Waiting for/using public transportation alone after dark	76	48	76	81	70	73	77	76	65	81	79
Walking alone to her car in parking garage	83	70	83	86	75	81	85	80	75	86	85
When alone in her home in the evening	39	27	32	41	41	43	38	36	31	42	38

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

**Shelf Table 23**

**Number of women 18 years and over who take self-protection measures by frequency and self-protection measure, Canada, 1993**

Self-protection measures	Frequency									
	Total women		Always		Usually		Sometimes		Never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)										
Carry something to defend herself or alert other people	10,498	100	1,362	13	424	4	936	9	7,777	74
Try to avoid walking past teenage boys or young men <sup>1</sup>	10,154	100	1,769	17	1,432	14	3,251	32	3,699	36
Lock the doors while alone in a car <sup>2</sup>	7,924	100	4,476	56	878	11	1,600	20	969	12
Check the back seat of the car <sup>2</sup>	7,924	100	4,018	51	744	9	1,149	15	2,012	25

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the 97% of women who walk alone.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated on the 75% of women who drive.



**Shelf Table 24**

**Number of women 18 years and over who take self-protection measures by violence and self-protection measure, Canada, 1993**

Self-protection measure	No violent incident						At least one violent incident					
	Total		Always		Not always/ never		Total		Always		Not always/ never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(Numbers in thousands)												
Carry something to defend herself or alert other people	5,016	100	435	9	4,581	91	5,377	100	919	17	4,459	83
Try to avoid walking past teenage boys or young men <sup>1</sup>	4,784	100	704	15	4,079	85	5,269	100	1,048	20	4,220	80
Lock the doors while alone in a car <sup>2</sup>	3,624	100	2,019	56	1,605	44	4,232	100	2,418	57	1,814	43
Check the back seat of the car <sup>2</sup>	3,624	100	1,737	48	1,887	52	4,232	100	2,245	53	1,986	47

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the 97% of women who walk alone.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated on the 75% of women who drive.

**Shelf Table 25**

**Number of women 18 years and over who take self-protection measures by area of residence and self-protection measure, Canada, 1993**

Self-protection measure	Large urban centre						Small urban centre/rural area					
	Total		Always		Not always/ never		Total		Always		Not always/ never	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Numbers in thousands)											
Carry something to defend herself or alert other people	6,306	100	957	15	5,349	85	4,192	100	405	10	3,787	90
Try to avoid walking past teenage boys or young men <sup>1</sup>	6,115	100	1,214	20	4,899	80	4,039	100	555	14	3,484	86
Lock the doors while alone in a car <sup>2</sup>	4,603	100	2,889	63	1,714	37	3,320	100	1,587	48	1,733	52
Check the back seat of the car <sup>2</sup>	4,603	100	2,488	54	2,116	46	3,320	100	1,530	46	1,790	54

Violence Against Women Survey, 1993

<sup>1</sup> Calculated on the 97% of women who walk alone.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated on the 75% of women who drive.







